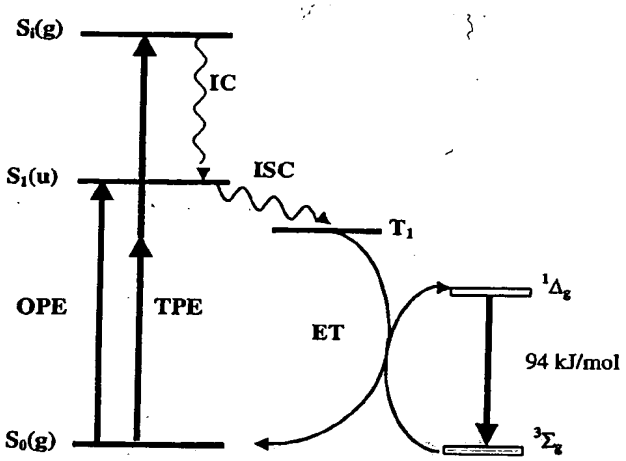
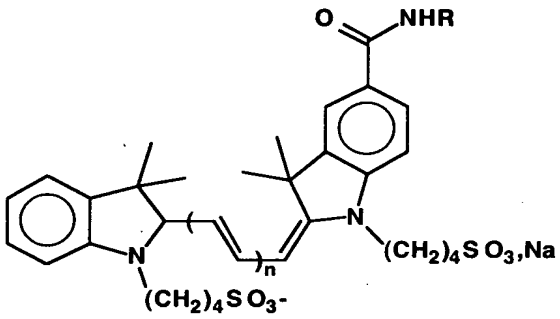


Fig 1



R_1 = -Ala - Gly - Cys - Lys - Asn - Phe - Phe - Trp - Lys - Thr - Phe - Thr - Ser - Cys - COO -

somatostatin-14

R_2 = -dPhe - Cys - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Cys -Thr - COO -

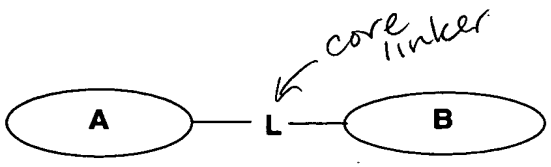
octreoate

R_3 = -dPhe - Met - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Met - Thr - COO -

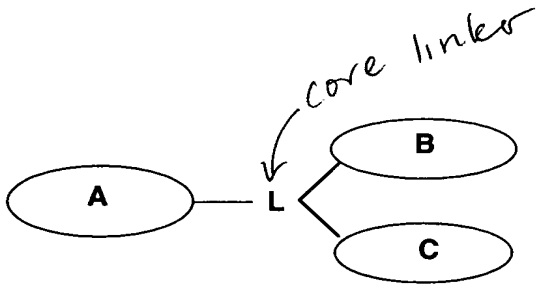
(M^2M^7)octreoate

IDC; n = 2 ITTC; n = 3

Figure 2 Targeting/NIR-Imaging Dyads

I. 

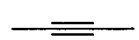
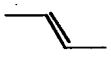
Dyad Structure

II. 

Triad Structure

For I, A = somatostatin analog or other molecular targeting agent
B = 2-photon fluorescence imaging (low laser power) or 2-photon PDT chromophore (high laser power)

For II, A = somatostatin analog or other molecular targeting agent
B = 1-photon imaging chromophore
C = 2-photon PDT chromophore

For I, L =  or  or alkyl, aryl

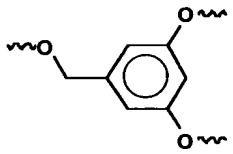
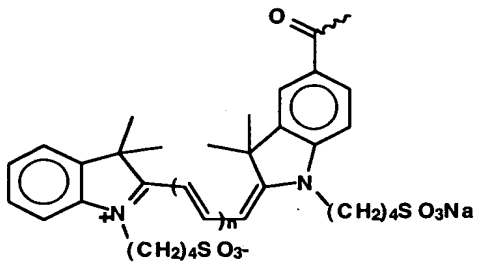
For II, L = 

Figure 2 Dyad and Triad Structures Incorporating Targeting, Imaging and 2-Photon PDT Components

Typical Triad Components:

A = -dPhe - Cys - Phe - dTrp - Lys - Thr - Cys - Thr - COO -

B =



C =

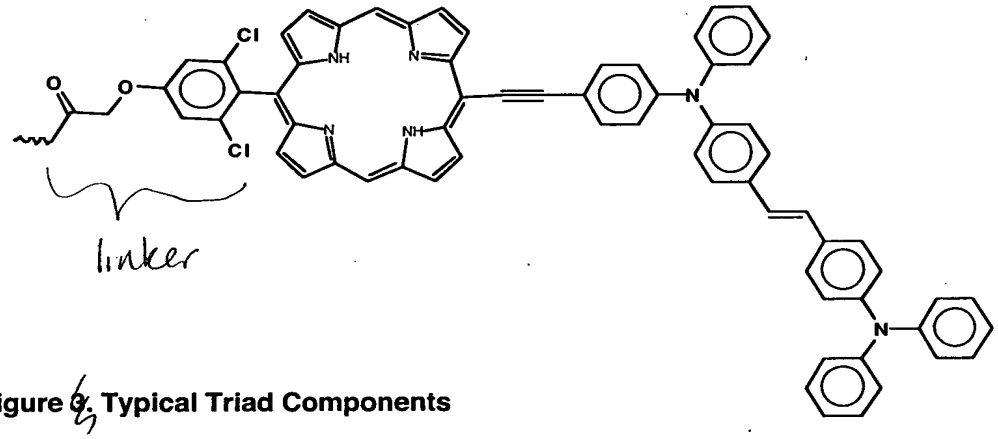
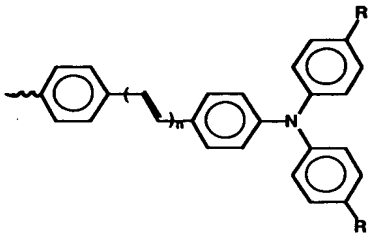
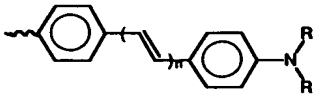


Figure 3. Typical Triad Components



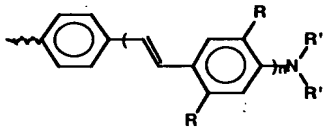
n = 1-5

R = H, alkyl, alkyloxy, -(OCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_n$OG; G = H, alkyl



n = 1-5

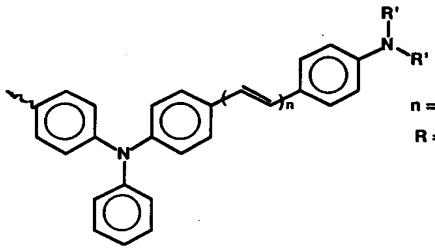
R = alkyl



n = 1-3

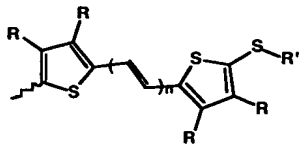
R = H, CN, alkyl, alkyloxy

R' = phenyl, alkyloxyphenyl, alkyl, phenyl(OCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_n$OG; G = H, alkyl



n = 1-5

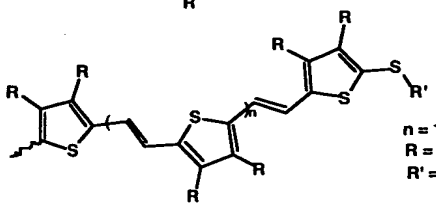
R = alkyl, phenyl, alkyloxyphenyl, phenyl(OCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_n$OG; G = H, alkyl



n = 1-5

R = H, alkyl, (OCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_n$OG; G = H, alkyl

R' = alkyl



n = 1, 2, 3

R = H, alkyl, (OCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_n$OG; G = H, alkyl

R' = alkyl

= point of attachment to porphyrin moiety

Figure 4/5 TPA PDTChromophores for Attachment to Dyad or Triad Structures